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City Edition

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1913.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight fair,
cooler in south
and east por-
tions; Saturday
fair.



RUMANIANS TAKE BULGARIAN CITY

King Charles' Troops Occupy Silistria Without Opposition—Assuming the Role of a Belligerent, Charles Affects to Strengthen His Claim to Participate in the Ultimate Sharing of Territory Acquired by the Allies in War With Turkey.

BULGARS ASK THE POWERS TO INTERVENE

Servians and Greeks Join Forces in Macedonia and Administer a Crushing Defeat to the Bulgarians—Russia Expresses Opinion That Peace in the Balkans is Imminent—Constantinople Dispatch Says Town of Midia is in Flames—French Government May Take Steps to Stop War.

Bucharest, Rumania, July 11.—Rumanian troops today occupied the Bulgarian city of Silistria on the right bank of the Danube. They were not opposed by the Bulgarians.

Silistria is a very important point on the Danube and has been in existence as a city since the Roman era. Until the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 it had been for about 500 years the main bulwark of the Ottoman empire on its northern European frontier.

It sustained many sieges through the centuries and always offered a stout resistance. Even as late as the Crimean war it was able to defy a bombardment by the Russians but after the last Russo-Turkish war the Turkish troops retired and left it in the hands of the Bulgarians. It has over 12,000 inhabitants, many of whom are Mohammedans.

MULHALL AT LOBBY PROBE

Manufacturers' Agent Begins Testimony Regarding Congressman He Had 'Seen' in Connection With the 'Lobby'—Woolmen Testify

Washington, July 11.—Martin M. Mulhall, whose published charges of his activities as a lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, have named many congressmen as having been susceptible to influences of a "lobby," was ready to begin his testimony when the senate investigating committee assembled. Inasmuch as some witnesses in the wool tariff phase of the inquiry were waiting to be heard, Mulhall was forced to wait.

Winthrop L. Marvin, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, put in a synopsis of a statement showing the financial operations of the association. He said he had no record of how that fund was collected or disbursed. He believed E. F. Green of Boston, who helped raise it, could tell how it had been spent. No record had been kept but he was certain the money had been spent in printing and traveling expenses.

William Whitman, former president of the association, then took the stand. Whitman explained a \$5,000 gift made to S. N. D. North, secretary of the association in 1897, and a clerk to majority members of the senate finance committee. The gift was made

after the Dingley bill passed congress. Many prominent wool manufacturers and others not connected with the association contributed to the fund.

Speaker Clark made a statement relating to the use of his name by David Lamar and Edward Lauterbach. He testified he had never had anything to do with Lamar, Lauterbach or any of the men mentioned by them.

J. P. Morgan, he said, he saw at a Gridiron dinner in Washington several years ago at which former President Roosevelt and former Secretary Foraker engaged in a joint debate. "It was the hottest debate ever heard in this country," said the speaker.

Speaker Clark's Statement.

Speaker Clark put in this statement: "Lauterbach says that Lauterbach told him that he was in communication with me through Senator Stone. Lauterbach who acknowledged on the witness stand that he had lied, said that Lamar gave him the information. Lamar confessed the whole tale was a lie to force Morgan & Co. to take Lauterbach back into their employ. All of them disclaim any acquaintance or communication with me.

"Senator Stone justly and properly characterized the Lamar-Lauterbach tale as a lie in which he was entirely correct. He and I never in our lives conversed about or in any way mentioned to each other Morgan & Co., or the steel trust investigation. "I never spoke to J. Pierpont Morgan or any member of his firm in my life, never communicated with him or them in any manner whatsoever; never authorized anybody else to do so, and to my best knowledge and belief, I never saw any of them except Mr. Morgan himself and that was across the large dining room of the New Willard at a Gridiron club banquet.

"I was several years ago introduced to Lauterbach here in Washington in the presence of several gentlemen and passed the usual salutations with him. That was all. I never saw him before or since and never communicated with him in any manner what-

soever about any business matter, whatsoever.

"I had never heard of Lamar and know only by seeing his name in the papers that there is such a man as Lewis Cass Ledyard. It seems to me that when Mr. Ledyard found out that Senator Stone's name and mine were being bandied about by Lamar, the pseudo Palmer and Lauterbach he ought to have let me know."

The speaker was not sworn and the committee did not ask him any questions. He left the room when he finished reading his statement.

Whitman Testifies. Whitman was questioned about the \$5000 gift to North, an incident which attracted nation-wide attention when it was first disclosed several years ago. He put the gift in a letter to North dated Boston, September 27, 1897, signed by himself, George Sykes, Benjamin Phillips, James P. Phillips, Jr., and Rufus Greeley. It set out that at a meeting of a few members of the national arbitration, "unanimous expression" developed in favor of presenting to north "some substantial testimonial in recognition of your past services to the association and the woolen industry of the country."

It then went on to say that a draft for \$5000 was inclosed and concluded: "This is a voluntary and cheerful expression of their appreciation of your work and of the high regard in which you are held."

"While I looked upon the presentation of that sum to Mr. North as a proper recognition of his services," said Whitman, "no thought had ever entered into my mind before Mr. Phillips came to me about making such a presentation. When Mr. North left the association later in 1901 it made him another presentation in recognition of his faithful work. It was in the form of a silver service."

Senator Walsh read into the record of a copy of what purported to be a letter from North to Senator Payne under date of December 3, 1908. It read: "Following my return to Boston after the passage the tariff bill the officers of the National Wool Manufacturers' association informed me that in recognition of the arduous and responsible work, I had performed for the committee and the serious injury to my health which had resulted from an assignment entirely apart from my duties as secretary of the association, they believed I had been unduly taxed and accordingly as an expression of their personal good will and regard they presented me with the sum of \$5000. Shortly afterward my salary was increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum."

Senator Walsh also had read into the records a letter from Whitman to former Senator Aldrich written about ten years ago urging the reelection of North as director of the proposed census bureau because the speeches of the director of that bureau, Carroll D. Wright, had been "populistic and probably prejudicial in favor of labor."

In another letter praising North and suggesting appointment, addressed to Senator Allison, Whitman expressed the view that Wright was biased in favor of labor and that North was not.

AMERICANS AID REBELS

Mexico City, July 11.—Much space is devoted today by the newspapers here to articles in support of charges that American citizens are aiding the rebels. Alleged specific instances are given, the material for which in part at least has been supplied from official sources.

The official correspondence is given in the case of Jose H. Johnson, United States consul at Matamoros, whom Elias, the Mexican inspector of consuls, charges with attempting to induce federal troops to join the rebels who had captured that town. Elias also accuses Frank Raisb, whose probable appointment as port collector at Laredo, Texas, was recently under discussion. The charge is brought that an American wharf at Guaymas threw its searchlights on the city during the recent fighting, thus enabling the rebels to take better aim.

Another charge is that the wireless station at Tuxpam and Tampico, which are operated by Americans, were used by the consul at Tampico to supply the movements of the federal army to the rebels while during the battle at Naco it is asserted Americans knowing that a big shipment of supplies for General Ojeda was coming, instigated the rebels to hasten their attack so as to obtain possession of the shipment. It is also declared that the eighteenth United States cavalry while on patrol duty aided the rebels in their attack.

Demands Explanation.

Washington, July 11.—Secretary Bryan has called upon Charles L. Montague, American consular agent at Cananea to answer charges transmitted to the state department through Senators Fall and Smith of Arizona, of meddling with the political situation in Mexico. Montague's superior, Consul Simpich, also has been called upon to report on the case. News dispatches have stated that Montague incurred the displeasure of the Mexican state officials of Cananea by refusing to cash drafts in his capacity as cashier of an American Banking company.

HUMAN TIGER MEETS FATE

Execution of Jacob Oppenheimer Takes Place at the Folsom Prison—Most Extraordinary Convict's Career Comes to An End.

Sacramento, Cal., July 11.—Jacob Oppenheimer, whom criminologists have termed one of America's most extraordinary convicts, was hanged at Folsom prison this morning. Though he had killed two men, it was not for murder that Oppenheimer gave up his life. His crime was an attack on a fellow prisoner, and his is said to have been the first case in this country of a felon being executed for simple assault.

Oppenheimer when a messenger boy of 14 tried to kill his superintendent and was given a workhouse sentence. Soon after he was released, he was convicted of robbery and sent to Folsom prison for 50 years. A man named Ross, who had been the principal witness for the prosecution, later was himself sent to prison. Oppenheimer met him at the gate and murdered him.

For that crime Oppenheimer's sentence was lengthened to life imprisonment and he was transferred to San Quentin. There he attacked a guard and later a fellow prisoner and for the latter assault he was sentenced to death under California's law enacted in 1907, making an attack by a convict on a guard or fellow prisoner a capital offense.

Fourteen of his eighteen years in prison Oppenheimer spent in solitary confinement. An enemy, Francisco Quijada, a murderer awaiting execution, used the prison "telegraph"—taps on the cell walls—to taunt the inmate of the dungeon. Oppenheimer, nursing his wrath, managed to procure an old file. And as he sharpened and pointed the file on the stone walls, he would leave off to tap to Quijada:

"I'll get you yet, you—"

One day Quijada was led to Oppenheimer's cell. Quick as thought, Oppenheimer's arm shot through the bars and his file pierced his enemy's heart. After that Oppenheimer was known as the "human tiger."

Oppenheimer's attorneys had fought desperately for six years to save him. Three times the case was taken to the United States supreme court. Oppenheimer met death unflinchingly. His last request was that the women of California keep up their fight for the abolition of capital punishment.

Murderer Hanged.

San Quentin, Cal., July 11.—Frank Bauweraerts was hanged in the prison here this morning for the murder of two women near Riverside, a year ago. He protested his innocence to the end.

A PANIC IN PARLIAMENT

Suffragettes Discharge Toy Pistol in the House of Commons Gallery and Shout—Frighten the Members—Demonstration at Liverpool During King's Visit

London, July 11.—The report of a pistol fired from the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons today accompanied by a yell of "Justice for Women!" caused a panic among the members in session.

Simultaneously with the report, a shower of pamphlets rained down on the Members. They bore the printed words "Votes for Women."

Two persons pointed out as the perpetrators of the outrage were hustled from the gallery and detained pending investigation. It was discovered later that the weapon was merely a toy pistol.

A number of toy mouse traps satirizing the "cat and mouse act" reached the members wrapped in the pamphlets thrown from the gallery.

Smash Windows at Liverpool.

Liverpool, July 11.—Militant suffragettes started a window smashing demonstration during King George's visit here today. Armed with pokers, squads of women shattered several large windows along the route of the procession but the police quickly rounded them up and order had been restored before His Majesty's arrival.

BRYAN'S LECTURE TOUR.

Washington, July 11.—Secretary Bryan will leave here July 15 for a six-weeks lecture tour, principally in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. In his absence John Bassett Moore,

counselor of the department, will be acting secretary of state. Mr. Bryan expects to return about September 1.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Washington, July 11.—President Wilson today sent the following nominations to the senate: Ambassador to Germany: James W. Gerard of New York. Minister to Spain: Joseph E. Willard of Virginia. Deputy commissioner of pensions: Edward C. Tienan of Missouri. President Wilson's intention to nominate Justice Gerard and Mr. Willard to their respective posts was unofficially announced some time ago. Justice Gerard originally was slated for Spain.

FLYING BOAT RACE CLOSE

Francis Overtakes Havens When Passing Over Muskegon—Martin Leaves Chicago After Many Delays to Try and Catch Havens

Chicago, July 11.—Glenn L. Martin, after many delays, left Chicago in his hydro-aeroplane at 7:50 o'clock this morning on the 900 miles race around the lakes to Detroit. Martin, a Los Angeles flyer, was accompanied by Charles Day, also of Los Angeles.

He made a pretty start and took the air quickly. He planned to dip into the harbor at Michigan City, to touch at South Haven and to make Macatawa Beach over a course of 150 miles by night.

Martin at Michigan City. Michigan City, July 11.—Glenn Martin landed in the harbor at 9 o'clock carrying Charles Day in his machine. They ascended again at 9:45, headed for Macatawa Bay.

Havens and Francis.

Macatawa Bay, Mich., July 11.—Beckwith Havens left here at 5:30 this morning on his flight to Manistee. His departure was made easily. Francis also got away from South Haven early in the morning and he stopped here for a few minutes after Havens had left. Francis left here at 8:10 and proceeded north to catch Havens.

Two Pass Over Muskegon.

Muskegon, Mich., July 11.—Two flying boats, presumed to be the Havens-Verplanck craft, and the Roy Francis boat, passed Lake Michigan park early this forenoon. Neither men made a stop here. The aviators were headed north and flying at high speed.

Martin Reaches Macatawa.

Macatawa Park, Mich., July 11.—Glen Martin reached here at 11:35 a. m. He said he believed that he had broken all previous records. He expected to make Charlevoix without another stop. Both Havens and Francis were delayed at Pontwater where they had difficulty in obtaining proper fuel. They were reported still there at 1:30 this afternoon.

COLDEST IN 600 YEARS

First Time Since 1313 Italy Is Suffering From Cold Weather—Heavy Fall of Rain—Great Damage to Crops—Rumbling Terrifies Peasants

Rome, July 11.—A terrific storm is raging throughout Italy and in many places the country has been devastated and the crops destroyed. It is accompanied by remarkable cold weather for this time of the year, the temperature in Rome today falling below sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Such weather in the middle of July has not been recorded in Italy since the year 1313, when superstitious persons attributed it to the repetition of the number 13.

Ashes from Volcano.

Naples, July 11.—Extraordinary falls of rain and hail have flooded the surrounding country for the last two days. Torrents of water mixed with mud and ashes from Vesuvius have inundated the villages along the gulf of Turin. Owing to a strong cold wind from the north, accompanied by hurricanes, the temperature today fell almost to freezing point. Snow is reported to have fallen in the Alps.

Damage to Crops.

Messina, July 11.—A violent tempest in the vicinity of the Strait of Messina accompanied by heavy rainfall,

has caused enormous damage in this region. Crops have been destroyed and floods have compelled the population to leave the huts in which they have been living since the great earthquake of a few years ago.

Peasants Are Terrified.

Cosenza, Italy, July 11.—Hurricanes accompanied by slight earthquake shocks and underground rumblings have terrified the peasants in this region for the last two days. This is especially the case in the isolated villages where the people have not recovered from the fright caused by the earthquake which occurred at the end of June.

Pope Remains Indoors.

Rome, July 11.—The pope's physicians today dissuaded him from taking his usual drive and walk in the gardens of the Vatican, owing to the violence of the storm and the heavy rain. His Holiness continues perfectly well.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, July 11.—Day in congress:

Senate.

Tariff bill formally reported.

Diplomatic nominations received.

Lobby committee continued taking testimony.

House.

Not in session; meets Saturday.

INVESTIGATE LAMAR CASE

New York, July 11.—The federal grand jury continued its investigation today into the case of David Lamar under that section of the United States statutes which provides punishment for the impersonation of an officer or employee of the government.

Paul D. Cravath, an attorney who testified before the senate lobby investigating committee in connection with Lamar's activities in the so-called Union Pacific conspiracy, was one of the witnesses under subpoena to appear before the jury today.

Other witnesses, it is said, will be United States Senator Stone and Representatives Palmer and Riodan whom Lamar confessed to the committee that he had impersonated in telephone conversations with Lewis Cass Ledyard and others.

The first witnesses examined today were George F. Baker, chairman of the First National bank and J. Sergeant Cram, a lawyer prominent in Tammany circles. Both were mentioned before the lobby committee in connection with the activities of Lamar and Lauterbach relative to the investigation of the United States steel corporation by the Stanley committee.

REBELS HOLD 5 AMERICANS

Washington, July 11.—Secretary Garrison today ordered Colonel Edwin P. Brewer, of the Fourteenth cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to demand the release of five Americans, together with 350 cattle, and thirty horses held by Mexican revolutionists at Hidalgo, Mexico. Secretary Bryan requested the action.

The attention of the state department was called to the imprisonment of the Americans and the seizure of their property by Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. When Consul Garrett demanded the release of his countrymen, the revolutionists told him they must await orders from Piedras Negras.

So great is the lawlessness around Tampico that the better class of Mexicans have joined Americans in organizing vigilante and under commission of the federal military governor of San Luis Potosi. Already 14 bandits have been hanged. It is expected that a military governor will take charge of the state of Tamaulipas as has been done in Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi during the last few days.

The consul at Mazatlan has reported to the state department that many destitute Americans are arriving at that port and that he has already sent 24 refugees to San Francisco.

Threats of Release.

Laredo, Texas, July 11.—The five Americans held prisoners by Constitutionalists at Hidalgo, Mexico, near Columbia, on the Texas border, are from well known Texas families. Threats of organizing a "rough rider" regiment to cross the border to release them have been made.

American Consul Garrett at Hidalgo was today negotiating for their release. Cattle, horses and other property of the prisoners was reported confiscated.

Their offense was said to have been trading with Huerta sympathizers. Those under arrest are Robert, Arthur and Ashton Hazelrigg, Isaac Cade and William Randolph.

CHICAGO GETS C. E. MEET.

Los Angeles, July 11.—Chicago was chosen for the next biennial session of the International Christian Endeavor in July, 1915. The vote was made unanimous after several ballots had been taken. Toronto at first was a strong competitor.

DENY EFFECT OF DECISION

D. & R. G. Officials Declare That Commission's Ruling Will Not Mean Divorcing of the Railroad and Fuel Companies

Denver, July 11.—Denver & Rio Grande officials deny that the decision of the interstate commerce commission will have such a far-reaching effect as to force them to yield ownership of the Utah Fuel company, but say it may force them to confine their interests to strictly interstate traffic.

The Utah Fuel company is a subsidiary of the Denver & Rio Grande, that company owning practically all of its \$10,000,000 stock. The company owns and operates large coal mines in Utah and western Colorado and is ranked as one of the largest operators in the west. The Calumet Fuel company is, in turn, a subsidiary of the Utah Fuel company.

It is understood that the railroad is violating the commodity clause of the interstate commerce act, by reason of the fact that in mining and selling its own coal it comes in direct competition with the Colorado Fuel & Iron company and other large coal operators in this state who are patrons of the railroads.

The decision is interpreted to mean that the railroad must dispose of its \$10,000,000 worth of coal property. If the decision is as far-reaching as some of the coal-rate attorneys say that it is, the Victor-American Fuel company may be forced to abandon control of the Colorado & Southeastern railroad, and the Colorado Fuel & Iron company may also be forced to yield control of the Colorado & Wyoming, a coal road running from Trinidad to Sopris. It is also said that the department of justice may inquire into alleged discriminations by the Santa Fe in southern Colorado, where it is generally understood the railroad owns the mines. It is hinted, too, that the Union Pacific railroad may possibly be divorced from the Union Pacific Coal company.

SIX KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Locomotive Runs Down Automobile in Front of San Gabriel Mission—Five of One Family Meet Death

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11.—Carl Huffman, his wife and three children, and his aunt, Miss Missouri Huffman, were killed today almost in front of the old San Gabriel mission when their automobile was struck by a locomotive engine running at high speed. A fourth child, a little girl, leaped out of the motor car just before the crash and escaped with minor injuries.

The automobile was thrown more than 100 feet. The Huffmans formerly resided at Carruthersville, Mo. Huffman was wealthy.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been placed on record in the county recorder's office:

William Z. Shurtliff and wife to Nellie Fife, a part of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 5 north, range 1 west of the Salt Lake meridian; consideration \$1.

Claude E. Armstrong and wife to Andrew M. Anderson, lot 4, block 6, Riverside Annex, Ogden survey; consideration \$1500.

TODAY'S GAMES

Cardinals 6, Braves 4.

Boston, July 11.—(National.)

St. Louis 5 8 0

Boston 4 6 6

Batteries — Burk, Salee and Wingo, Tyler and Radford.

Pirates Defeat Quakers.

Philadelphia, July 11.—(National.)

Pittsburg 7 9 2

Philadelphia 3 7 3

Batteries — Hendrix and Simon; Marshall, Rixey and Howley.

Reds Beat Dodgers.

Brooklyn, July 11.—(National.)

Cincinnati 5 13 2

Brooklyn 3 8 3

Batteries — Benton and Clarke; Yingling, Stack and Miller, Fischer.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

Base Ball

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

BUTTE vs. OGDEN

GLENWOOD PARK

3:15 p. m.

Ladies Free Friday Afternoon.

Everybody Welcome

Utah Chautauqua July 18 to 28 Glenwood Park